

funded stock of the institution was 2,850*l.* the number of subscribers 790, and the total income last year was 560*l.* He would advert with pleasure to the establishment of a branch of the institution at Brighton, which had already forwarded, in annual subscriptions, a sum of 55*l.* 13*s.* with donations to the amount of 21*l.* Referring again to the unsuccessful candidates, the Chairman stated that some of them were known to him and many others present, as having once been in a position of affluence and comfort. Among those who now received the society's pensions were some whom he had known from his earliest youth, and whom he honoured none the less that, by no fault of their own, they were in a position to need the comforts which it was an honour to that institution to minister to them. Every member of that assembly rejoiced in the possession of a happy home, and of all that contributed to domestic comfort; and the enjoyment of these advantages rendered it their duty to consider the claims of those who had them not. Nothing, he was sure, could be more pleasurable and delightful than to recognise in their own success the reward of their open-hearted liberality to their unsuccessful brethren. He knew them all of old: he had only to say to them that the honour of the craft was in danger, and then he could feel sure that at the next election there would not be thirteen unsuccessful candidates. With a few other remarks, zealously advocating the cause of the Institution, the Chairman gave the toast of the evening, which was received with more than the ordinary demonstrations.

The next toast, "Prosperity to the Brighton Branch," was acknowledged by Mr. W. Beedham, its president (high constable of the town), who observed that it should rather be called a *twig*. In time, however, it might become a worthy branch of the parent stem; and as its first fruits had been so kindly received, he trusted they would hereafter increase and ripen to a far greater extent.

The Chairman next proposed "The Patrons of the Institution," in connection with the name of his old friend and dear relation, Mr. Grissell, the past president; whom he characterised as a "good fellow," ever ready to assist his struggling brother tradesmen.

Mr. Grissell ably replied, congratulating the society upon its prospects under the president of the day.

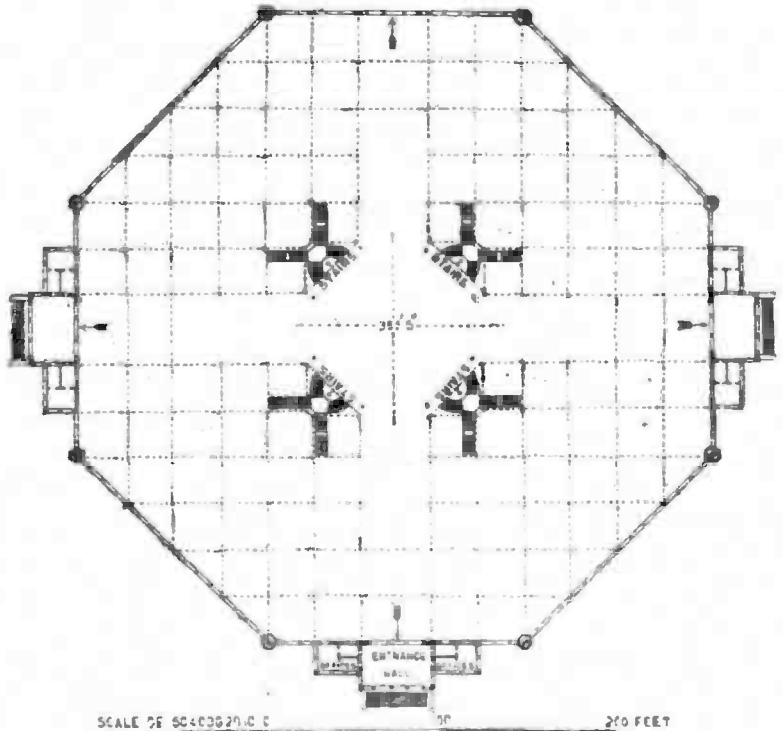
Mr. T. Piper, jun. in a very energetic speech, proposed the health of the chairman; who, in his anxiety to discharge a moral duty, in attending the anniversary meeting, had risked incurring the displeasure of his sovereign. If they could be allowed a choice, there was no man whom they would sooner place before the world, to show what a builder was.

The Chairman, in reply, said that he attributed all his success in life to an early course of training in the workshop; and it was his greatest ambition to remain a builder to the end of his life. As all could not achieve the same amount of worldly success, it was incumbent upon those who had been blessed with fortune to assist their less successful brethren. Neither should they forget the industrious artisan, to whose labours they were so much indebted. He hoped they might date from this anniversary, the complete success of the association.

Mr. G. Bird, the treasurer, in responding to a toast coupled with his name, called upon the retired master-builders to do more than they had yet done for the Institution.

In acknowledging the toast of "The Architects and Surveyors," Mr. Godwin expressed the satisfaction he felt that, in one capacity, he had been enabled to advocate the cause of the society from its earliest origin; when but a few gentlemen could be found to support Mr. Cozens, its founder. He congratulated the members on the success which had attended their exertions, and which he hoped they would not relax. Gradually the great capitalist builders had joined their ranks, and they were now presided over and aided by one of the greatest contractors in the world. The example which had been shown in Brighton proved that there was an unworked field in every town in England, and he hoped in a very short time branch

## PLAN OF EXHIBITION BUILDING.



institutions would be formed throughout the kingdom. The speaker alluded to the advantages of association, and to the condition of society now and a hundred years ago. To talk of the "good old times" was, he thought, good old nonsense.

In reply to the toast of "The Stewards," Mr. Cozens adverted to his share in the formation of the Society, and to its early struggles and difficulties.

Among the subscriptions announced by Mr. A. G. Harris, the secretary, were the following:—Messrs. Peto and Betts, 50*l.*; Mr. J. Wilson, 21*l.*; Mr. R. Forrest, 21*l.*; Messrs. Locke and Nesham, 21*l.*; Mr. T. Jackson, 21*l.*; Mr. C. Balam, 10 *gs.*; Messrs. Collins and Stanbury, 10 *gs.*; Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P. 10 *gs.*; Mr. J. Kelk, 10 *gs.*; Mr. C. Dixon, 10 *gs.*; Mr. G. Myers, 10 *gs.*; Mr. T. Stirling, 5 *gs.*; Mr. Tildesley, 5 *gs.*; Mr. Belletti, 5 *gs.*; Mr. W. Lee, 5 *gs.*; Mr. F. Nugee, 5 *gs.*; Mr. G. Bird, 5 *gs.*; and Mr. Rolt, M.P. 5 *gs.*

[The proceedings were much interfered with (as they were at a previous dinner) by the behaviour of two or three ill-bred and ill-conditioned persons, which led Mr. Peto at one time to threaten to leave the chair. As they must be known to the committee, tickets should be refused to them on any future occasion. The repetition of such annoyances would force the respectable supporters of the charity to absent themselves.]

## BUILDING FOR THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We have already stated that the design selected for the building for the New York Industrial Exhibition is by Messrs. Carstensen and Gildemeister.

In our present number we give a view and plan of the intended building. The ground floor is a regular octagon, 365 feet 5 inches in diameter. This measurement does not include the three entrance halls, each of which projecting 27 feet, is 40 feet 5 inches wide. On each side of these entrances, offices are attached, projecting 18 feet from the main building, and being 27 feet in width.

The interior consists of four great divisions, each having a main avenue, with side aisles

which are connected on the ground-floor by four triangular sections. These main avenues unite at the dome, and together form a Greek cross, which shape is preserved in the gallery-floor. The materials used in the construction are chiefly iron and glass.

The following are the dimensions:—Diameter of dome, 103 feet; height of dome from floor to skylight, 122 feet; height of avenues in the clear, 67 feet; height of first story in the clear, 24 feet; height of second story in the clear, 21 feet; height of aisles, total 45 feet; width of aisles, 54 feet; height of triangular sections, 24 feet; width of avenues, 41 feet 5 inches; width of galleries, 54 feet; width of each front, 149 feet 5 inches; diameter of each of the eight octagonal towers, 8 feet; height of towers above side walk, 75 feet; area of principal floor 111,200 square feet; area of entrances, halls, and offices, 6,000 square feet; area of galleries, 62,000 square feet.

A writer in the *New York Literary World* suggests that a conspicuous department of the exhibition ought to be dedicated to the reception and display of such memorials of those "sons of light," who in their generation did so much to benefit society and advance the world, as can be obtained, either by purchase or loan, from private individuals or from public collections. "Autographs and short letters of Franklin" (he says) "or Godfrey (the inventor of the quadrant), of Fulton, of Oliver Evans (the originator of the railway and rail-car), and of Morse, the author of the electric telegraph, might, doubtless, be procured without much difficulty for the occasion, and might be exhibited (to secure them from injury) in glazed cases—as is done in the British Museum—where many such memorials and relics of the great men of that country are thus preserved and displayed for the gratification of strangers and visitors. To these should be added such busts, portraits, or statues of these distinguished individuals as may exist, or can be obtained for the temporary use of the Exhibition. In the case where portraits are the only mementoes of this kind to be obtained, it would be advisable that plaster casts or busts should be modelled from and substituted for them, as these would be better suited for exhibition than bad or faded paintings, inferior engravings, or mere miniature likenesses."